

XI Seminario Urbanismo Internacional

— Ciudad Agua —
Urbanismo sustentable e inteligente

del 13 al 17 de abril de 2015
Museo Franz Mayer, Centro Histórico
Ciudad de México

SUI Seminario de Urbanismo Internacional

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SUI Seminario de
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Internacional

Francesca de Filippi
(Italia)

Arquitecta, Doctora en Conservación y Restauración del Patrimonio Arquitectónico y Paisaje, es conferenciante y profesor adjunto en Arquitectura Técnica y Directora del Centro de Documentación en Tecnología, Arquitectura y Ciudad en desarrollo y en países emergentes (CRD-PVS) en el Politécnico de Turín.

Delegada en la red de Universidades de Cooperación para el Desarrollo (CUCS).

Ha participado por el Politécnico de Turín en varias juntas, de la ONU como la de Universidades Asociadas, Iniciativa Hábitat (ONU-HABITAT).



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Nutrir la ciudad que cambia:

La agricultura como oportunidad de recuperación urbana

14/abril/2015

Francesca de Filippi

(Ciudad de México)

La agricultura urbana es una gran oportunidad dentro de la ciudad, esto trae beneficios en la salud, economía, en lo social y lo económico. En la siguiente presentación se manejan 3 casos de estudio.

Miraorti

Mirafiori la gran fábrica de la FIAT, que actualmente vive la problemática de no ocupar toda su extensión se pretende trabajar en este proyecto, con miraorti se pretende ser autosustentables en sus alimentos, y estos huertos también compartirlos con los ciudadanos para espacio público.

Esto se trabaja entre el gobierno local, los agricultores y los ciudadanos, esto crea beneficios sustentables sociales, económicos y medioambientales. También existe una conveniencia que si hacemos una intervención estándar los costos de transformación son de 180.000 Euros por hectárea, con miraorti 73,000 Euros esto nos da un ahorro del 60%, además este proyecto se pretende replicar en todo Italia.

Ortialti

Aprovechar las azoteas planas para la realización de este proyecto huertos en las azoteas, las ventajas que trae este proyecto son; 35% de absorción de agua de lluvia, reducción del efecto invernadero, mejoramiento de la calidad del aire, reducción del calor solar en la superficie de la azotea, reduce en 50 decibeles el ruido. También aumenta el valor inmobiliario en un 15%, ahorro del 30% de consumo energético, ahorro de un 75% del consumo en aire acondicionado, 8 años de amortización y 65% de ahorros fiscales.

Turintogreen

Concurso internacional universitario, convocado por CRD PVS, POLITECNICO DE TORINO Y ONU HABITAT

Siempre en la zona de Mirafiori en las instalaciones históricas de la FIAT, participaron más de 100 universidades de 41 países, el ganador fue la Universidad Sapienza de Roma. Siempre con la preocupación de los muertos urbanos y centros académicos que convivan en conjunto.

Palabras clave:

Agricultura urbana

Sustentabilidad

Ahorro de energía



XI Seminario Urbanismo Internacional

Water city
sustainable and intelligent urban planning

del 13 al 17 de abril de 2015
Museo Franz Mayer, Centro Histórico
Ciudad de México

SUI Seminario de
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Internacional

Nourish a changing city:

Agriculture as an opportunity for urban renewal

14/april/2015

Francesca de Filippi
(Italy)

Urban agriculture is a great opportunity within the city, this brings benefits in health, economy, social and economic. The following presentation handled three studies cases.

Miraorti

FIAT factory, now living the problem of not occupying all their extension is intended to work on this project, with miraorti is intended to be self-sustaining in their food, and they also share gardens with citizens to public space.

Ortialti

Aprovechar las azoteas planas para la realización de este proyecto huertos en las azoteas, las ventajas que trae este proyecto son; 35% de absorción de agua de lluvia, reducción del efecto invernadero, mejoramiento de la calidad del aire, reducción del calor solar en la superficie de la azotea, reduce en 50 decibeles el ruido.

Turintogreen

International university competition, organized by CRD PVS, Turin Polytechnic and UN HABITAT

Keywords:

Urban Agriculture
Sustainability
Energy saving





POLITECNICO
DI TORINO

Nutrir la ciudad que cambia.

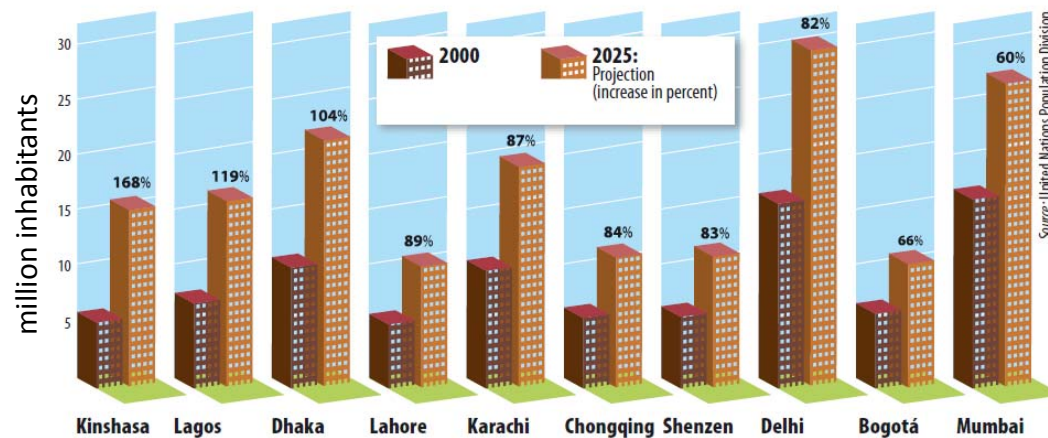
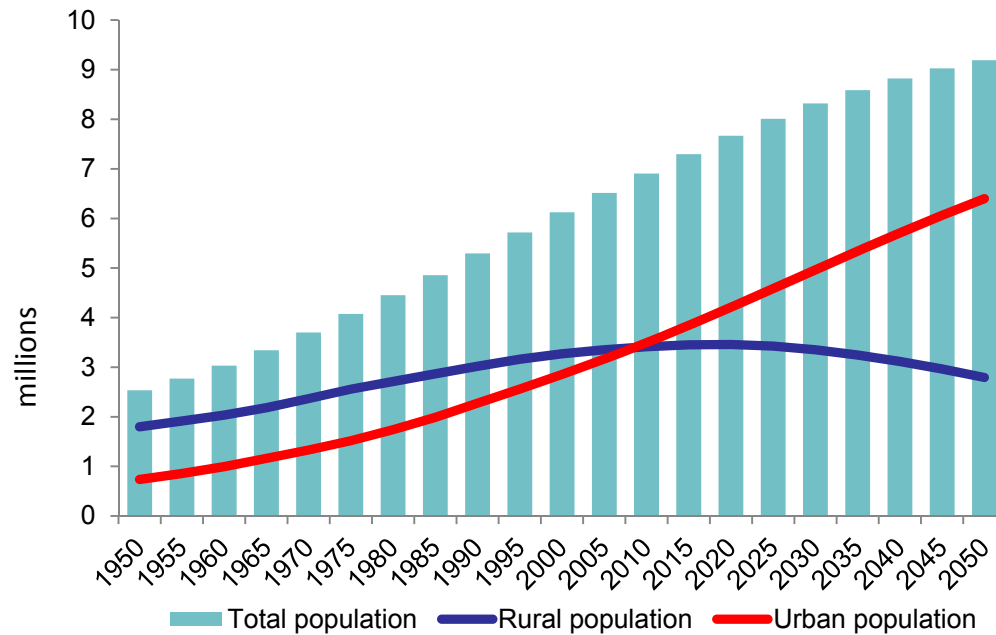
La agricultura como oportunidad de recuperación urbana

XI Seminario Urbanismo Internacional / Ciudad Agua
13-17 Abril, Ciudad de México

Francesca De Filippi
Dipartimento Architettura e Design – Politecnico di Torino



URBAN AGRICULTURE // background



Urbanization is growing rapidly

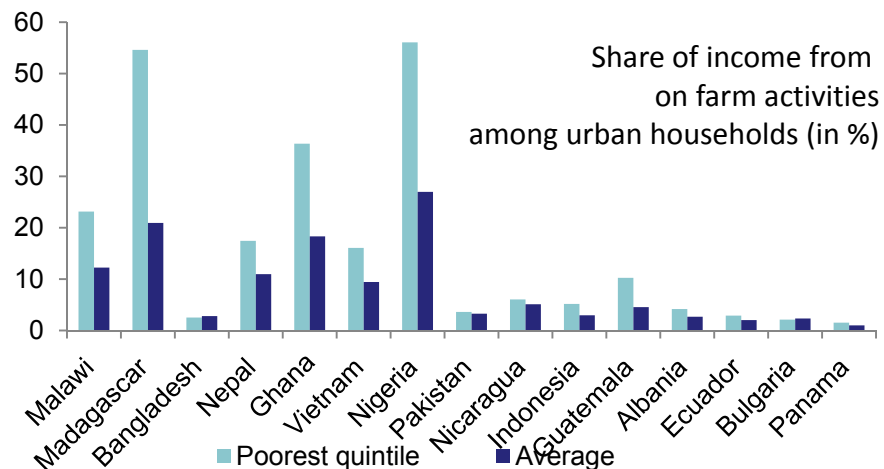
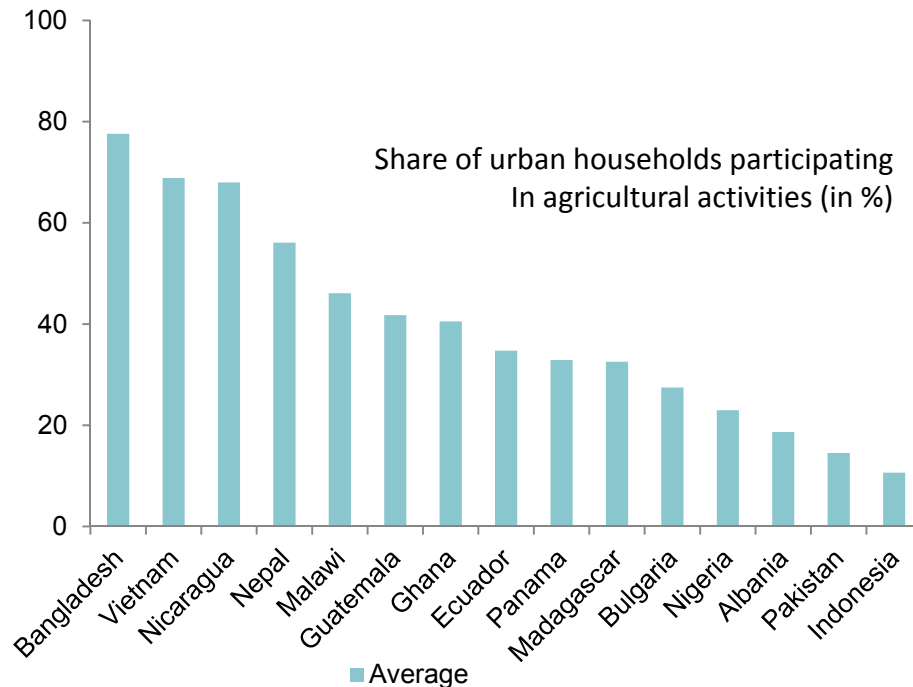
> **50%** of the world's population lives in cities

by 2050, **70%** of the world's population will be urban

↑ number of megacities

Source: UNDESA

URBAN AGRICULTURE // why



Urban agriculture an important reality

Over **800 million** people worldwide depend on food grown in cities

Circa **20%** of the world's food is produced in urban areas

Low income urban dwellers spend **40% - 60%** of their income on food each year

URBAN AGRICULTURE // types, stakeholders, benefits

URBAN AGRICULTURE

Urban agriculture involves many different types of food-producing spaces, stakeholders, resources, and policies, and contributes to many benefits.

Benefits

Health

- Access to healthy food
- Food-health literacy
- Healthy eating
- Physical activity

Social

- Empowerment + Mobilization
- Youth Development & Education
- Food Security
- Safe spaces
- Socially Integrated Aging

Economic

- Local economic stimulation
- Job Growth
- Job Readiness
- Food Affordability

Ecological

- Awareness of Food Systems Ecology
- Stewardship
- Conservation
- Storm Water Management
- Soil Improvement
- Biodiversity + Habitat Improvement



People

- Local residents
- Volunteers
- Community organizations
- Students
- Visitors
- Market customers

Soil & Compost

- Self-produced
- Purchased
- Donated

Supplies

- Seeds
- Fertilizer
- Tools
- Construction Materials
- Water
- Electricity

Key Stakeholders

- Farmers and Gardeners
- Government Officials
- Support Organizations
- Funders

Financial Resources

- Sales of produce
- Grants
- Donations
- Fees for services

Support Services

- Technical assistance
- Advocacy and policy work
- Environmental education
- Networking events

Access to land and rooftops

URBAN AGRICULTURE // activities / benefits

METRICS FRAMEWORK

Many studies have shown links between the urban agriculture activities across the top row (such as cooking and nutrition classes, rainwater harvesting, farmers markets) and the health, social, economic, and ecological benefits on the left hand column (such as health eating, stormwater management, and social connections).

● Evidence-based links

Benefits

Health

Access to healthy food
Food-health literacy
Healthy eating
Physical activity

Social

Empowerment & mobilization
Youth development & education
Food security
Safe spaces
Socially integrated aging

Economic

Local economic stimulation
Job growth
Job readiness
Food affordability

Ecological

Awareness of food systems ecology
Stewardship
Conservation
Storm water management
Soil improvement
Biodiversity & habitat improvement

Activities



URBAN AGRICULTURE in nutshell



URBAN AGRICULTURE // Worldwide



Food security

(Detroit, Kibera slum)

Leisure /recreation

(Edible Playground, Tempelhof CG Berlin)

Economic development

(Brooklyn Grange Farm NY, Sky Greens Urban Farm Singapore)



TORINO



900.000 Ab ca
immigration
Urban regeneration projects

Sup.: mq. 130.170.000
Green sup. (public) tot . 16,42 %
Green areas/ab: mq. 23,62

1° capital of kingdom (1861-65)
FIAT Industry
2006 XX Olympic Games
2008 World Design capital
4 Unesco sites in the region /landscape
top ranking University



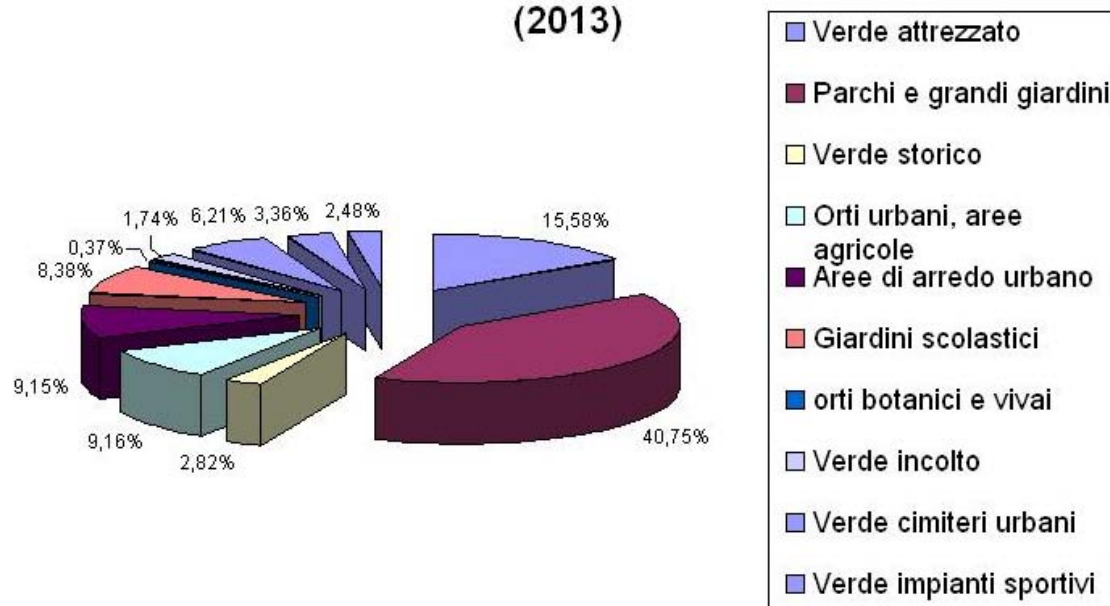


"La città con la più bella posizione naturale" Le Corbusier

TORINO // il verde: dati

- **superficie totale territorio comunale: mq. 130.170.000**
- superficie tot aree verdi a gestione pubblica : mq. 21.376.000 circa
- **superficie di verde a gestione pubblica sul totale della superficie comunale: 16,42 %**
- **verde per abitante : mq. 23,62**
- **parchi e giardini: mq. 12.640.000 circa**
- **Orti urbani e aree agricole: mq. 1.958.237**
- bosco a gestione comunale: mq 1.636.000 circa
- aree boscate totali: mq. 7.925.186
- aree protette (proprietà sia pubblica che privata): mq. 5.913.500

Aree verdi comunali - distribuzione per famiglie
(2013)



TORINO // Città d'acque e Anello verde

Torino Città d'Acque - unico parco fluviale di 70 km

Anello Verde - sistema di parchi collinari collegati da un anello di oltre 45 km di estensione

- Il sistema delle ciclopiste/ The system of cycle paths
- Il sistema dei parchi urbani/ The system urban parks n.18
- Il sistema dei parchi collinari/ The system hill parks n.10
- Il sistema dei parchi fluviali/ The system river parks n.4
- Il sistema delle alberate urbane/ The system tree lined urban 110.000 alberi/ trees
- **Il sistema delle spine- area di trasformazione/** The system of thorns –processing areas
- **Il sistema delle piccole aree urbane di quartiere/** The system of small urban areas of district (partecipazione attiva degli abitanti anche a scopo di integrazione e tutela)



TORINO CITTÀ D'ACQUE



Il Po

Interventi: Parco del Meisino; Zona Fioccardo; Attracchi fluviali; Sponda Murazzi Colletta; Parco dello Zoo

Lunghezza del tratto urbano del Po	m	12.800
Lunghezza delle sponde	m	25.600
Superficie totale dell'alveo	m ²	1.280.000
Aree verdi esistenti	m ²	2.150.000
Aree verdi previste dal progetto	m ²	1.050.000
Verde totale	m²	3.190.000



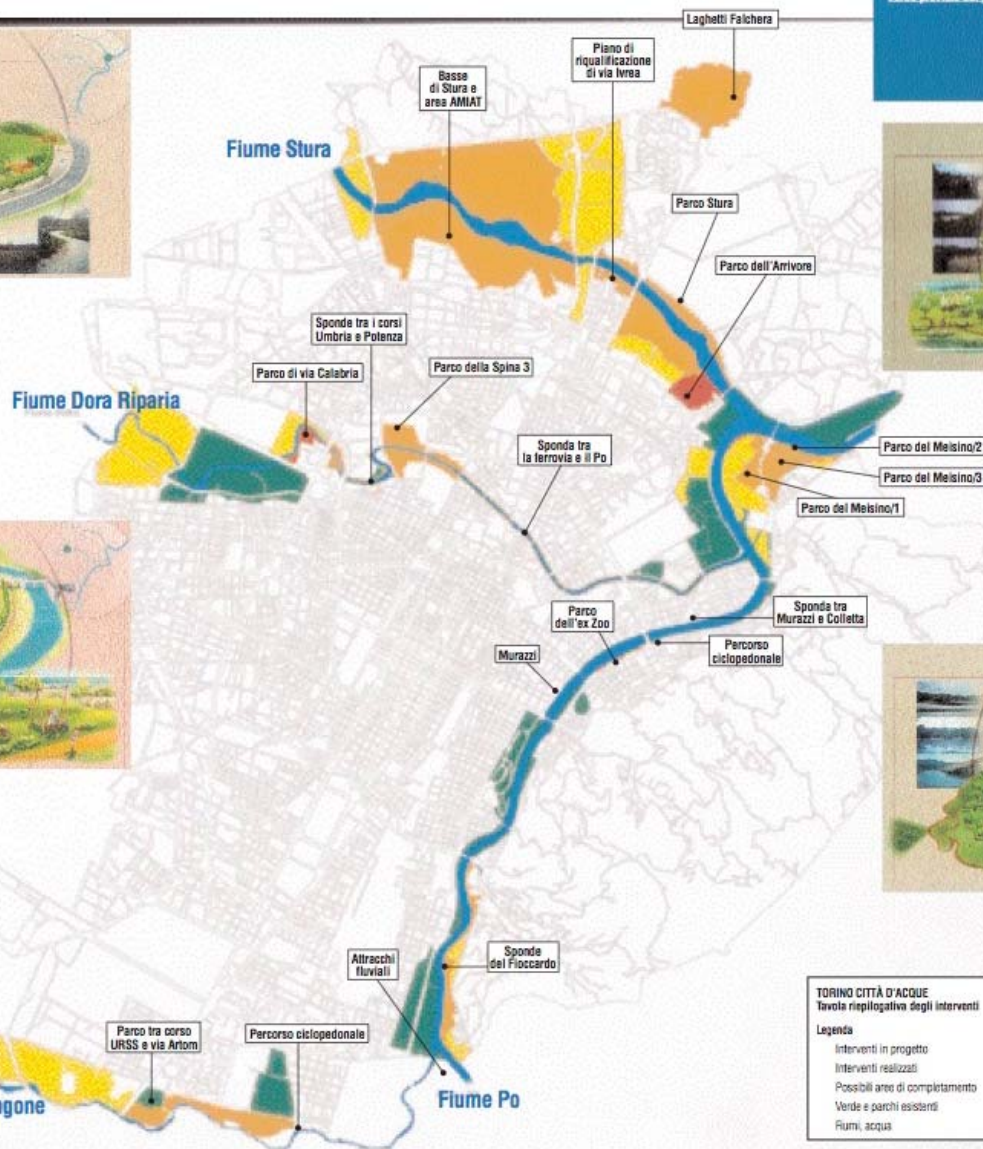
La Dora Riparia

Interventi: Parco fluviale di via Calabria; Sponde tra i corsi Umbria e Potenza; Parco della Spina 3

Lunghezza del tratto urbano della Dora	m	11.600
Lunghezza delle sponde	m	23.200
Superficie totale dell'alveo	m ²	696.000
Aree verdi esistenti	m ²	1.230.000
Aree verdi previste dal progetto	m ²	873.000
Verde totale	m²	2.103.000

Fiume Sangone

Fiume Po



Lunghezza totale corsi d'acqua	37.000 m
Lunghezza del parco fluviale	74.000 m
Superficie totale degli alvei fluviali	3.300.000 m ²
Totale delle aree verdi esistenti	4.200.000 m ²
Totale delle aree verdi previste	8.300.000 m ²
Verde previsto dal progetto	15.800.000 m²



Lo Stura

Interventi: Parco Stura; Parco dell'Arrivore; Parco della Stura Nord e Sud; Parco Laghetti Falchera

Lunghezza del tratto urbano della Stura	m	6.700
Lunghezza delle sponde	m	13.000
Superficie totale dell'alveo	m ²	1.005.000
Aree verdi esistenti	m ²	351.000
Aree verdi previste dal progetto	m ²	4.666.000
Verde totale	m²	5.017.000



Il Sangone

Interventi: Parco Sangone

Lunghezza del tratto urbano del Sangone	m	6.000
Lunghezza della sponda sinistra	m	6.000
Superficie totale dell'alveo	m ²	300.000
Aree verdi esistenti	m ²	726.000
Aree verdi previste dal progetto	m ²	1.497.000
Verde totale	m²	3.133.000

TORINO CITTÀ D'ACQUE
Tavola riassuntiva degli interventi

Legenda

- Interventi in progetto
- Interventi realizzati
- Possibile area di completamento
- Verde e parchi esistenti
- Fiumi, acque

CORONA VERDE

Aperto al pubblico nel 1978, il Parco Regionale de La Mandria, di 6500 ettari, offre ai visitatori affascinanti percorsi ciclistici nel più esteso ambiente forestale pianiziale della Val Padana.



1 Castello de La Mandria

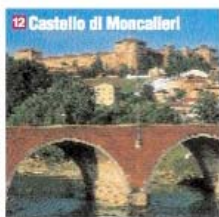


L'imponente castello, oggetto di un particolarissimo restauro di fama europea, è circondato da un'area verde di recente progettazione. Dal 1984 è sede del Museo d'Arte Contemporanea.



Il Parco Naturale di Stupinigi è stato segnalato all'UE per aver conservato residui di boschi pianiziali.

A nord del castello si sviluppa un parco di circa 100.000 m², tra parco, giardino e bosco. Già nel '600 fu teatro di colossali lavori di riassetto della collina per attrezzarlo a luogo di svago, di riposo e di caccia.



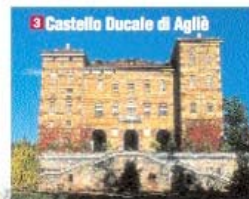
12 Castello di Moncalieri

Connesso al castello è il grandioso parco, interamente recintato, già testimoniato nel 1336, che si estende sul lato nord. Vi furono impegnati i maggiori progettisti dell'età barocca.



2 La Reggia di Venaria Reale

Ai margini del Parco de La Mandria, la Reggia, progettata nel 1658, è un complesso di straordinarie proporzioni (480.000 m²) che vive in simbiosi con il borgo e con il parco.



3 Castello Ducale di Agliè

L'edificio è attorniato da un giardino all'inglese e all'italiana e da un parco con alberi centenari, con una bella fontana decorata da statue settecentesche.



4 Palazzo Reale

Statue seicentesche decorano la fontana e le aiuole dei giardini di Palazzo Reale, disegnati dal francese Le Nôtre, il famoso architetto dei giardini di Versailles.



5 Villa della Regina

Evidente risulta la profonda interdipendenza tra architettura e natura circostante, rivisitata secondo l'ideale bucolico.



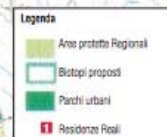
6 Palazzo Madama

In un unico edificio coesistono le torri della romana Porta Pretoria, il Castello quattrocentesco e la facciata del 1721 di Juvarra.



7 Castello del Valentino

Si affaccia sul Po nel più grande parco urbano cittadino questa villa seicentesca con i caratteristici tetti, omaggio a Cristina di Francia.

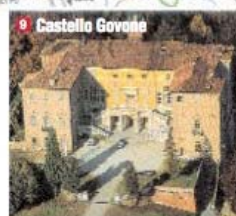


Legenda
 Area protetta Regionale
 Biotopi proposti
 Parchi urbani
 Residenze Reali



8 Palazzo Carignano

Nel centro della città il Guarini lo innalzò nel 1679-84 per Emanuele Filiberto il Muto. La sinuosa facciata rappresenta uno dei vertici dello sviluppo del palazzo barocco italiano, mediante l'uso di muri a profilo ondulato.

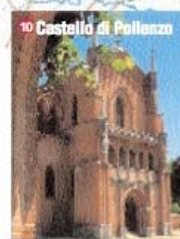


9 Castello Giovane

Imponenti lavori di ripristino e ammodernamento del castello e del parco hanno avuto inizio nel 1819 con Carlo Felice, ricche testimonianze del gusto imperante, tra impero e neoclassico.



11 Castello di Racconigi



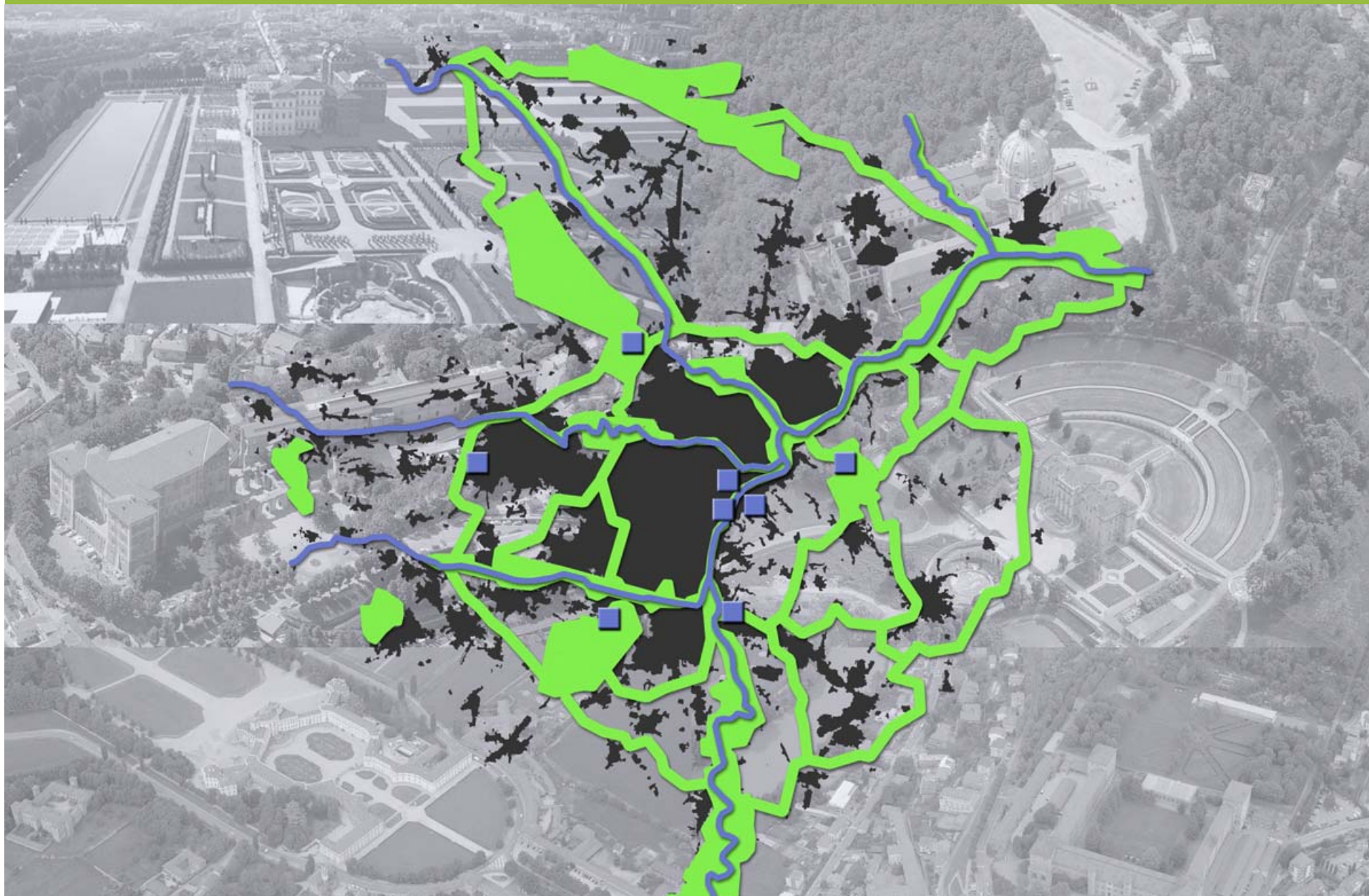
10 Castello di Pollenzo

Nella residenza trecentesca, posta nella tenuta reale dove Carlo Alberto impiantò una moderna azienda agricola, coesistono gli stili più svariati, dal neo-romano al neomedievale.

Are protette regionali

- Riserva naturale orientata della Vauda
- Area attrezzata del Ponte del Diavolo
- Zona di salvaguardia della Stura di Lanzo
- Parco regionale de La Mandria
- Riserva naturale integrale della Madonna della Neve sul Monte Lera
- Riserva naturale speciale del Bosco del Va
- Parco naturale dei laghi di Avigliana
- Area attrezzata della collina di Rivoli
- Parco naturale della collina di Superga
- Parco naturale di Stupinigi
- Sistema delle aree protette della fascia fluviale del Po

TORINO // sistema del verde urbano



TORINO CITTA' DA COLTIVARE // agricoltura e città

strategia alimentare metropolitana

Torino SMILE, Tavolo "Torino Capitale del Cibo"/Torino Metropoli 2025, FOOD START LAB



Terreni agricoli periurbani

Convenzione per gestione dei terreni comunali da parte dei coltivatori
Filiere corte

Area urbana

filiere alternative (GAS e Farmer's Market);
ristorazione scolastica/educ. alimentare
Mercati locali, valor. prodotti tipici

agricoltura → veicolo di aggregazione

Incentivare l'uso degli orti a fine aggregativi e sociali nonché di integrazione a reddito





CASI STUDIO // CASE STUDIES

1. MIRAORTI

Credits: Miraorti; ph. Giuseppe Moccia, graphic design: Christel Martinod

1936

TURIN



1940 TURIN, *FIAT*

Superficie: 2.000.000 mq.
20 km di linee ferroviarie
11 chilometri di strade sotterranee



1965
TURIN



nowadays



miraorti
back to the
gardens



miraorti
back to the
gardens





miraorti



Ph. Marie Pierra

STANDARD INTERVENTION

MUNICIPALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION

DEMOLITION

GARDENERS

CONTINUATION
OF USE

RESISTANCE

CITIZENS

PUBLIC GREEN

MOBILIZATION

CONFLICT

INTERVENTION WITH MIRAORTI

MUNICIPALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION

SHARED
TRASFORMATION
WORKS

GARDENERS

CONTINUATION
OF USE

SHARED
RULES

CITIZENS

PUBLIC GREEN

SHARED
SPACES

INTERVENTION WITH MIRAORTI

MUNICIPALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION

SOCIAL
sustainability

GARDENERS

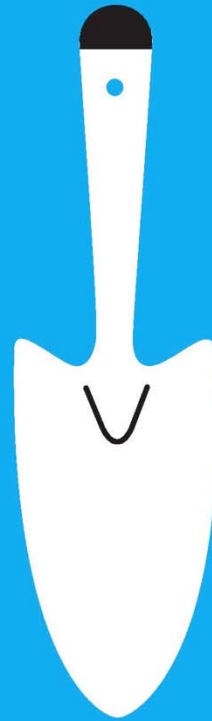
CONTINUATION
OF USE

ECONOMIC
sustainability

CITIZENS

PUBLIC GREEN

ENVIRONMENTAL
sustainability



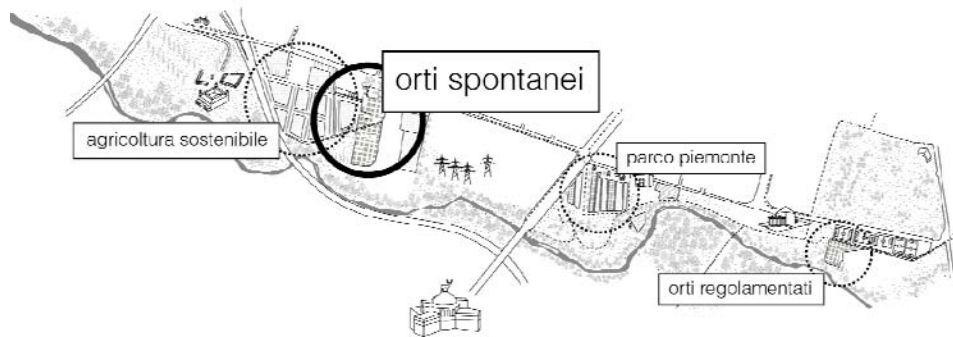
HOW

1. ACTION RESEARCH



2. SOCIAL ANALYSIS



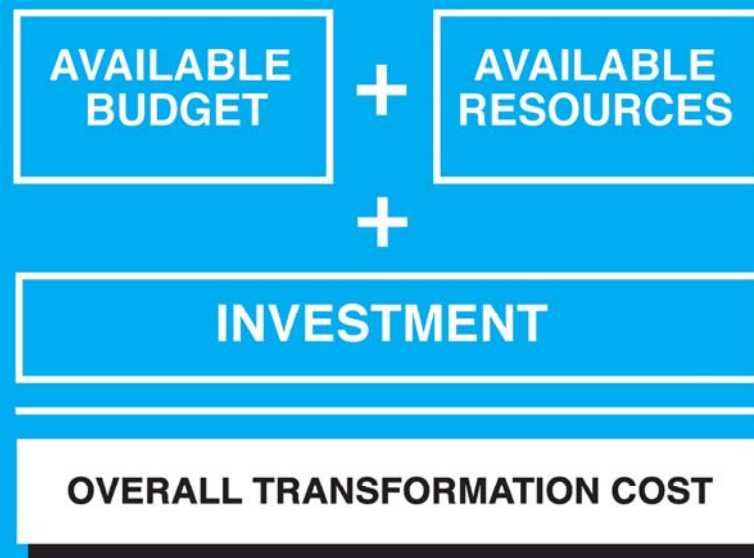


3.

TRANSFORMATION PROJECT

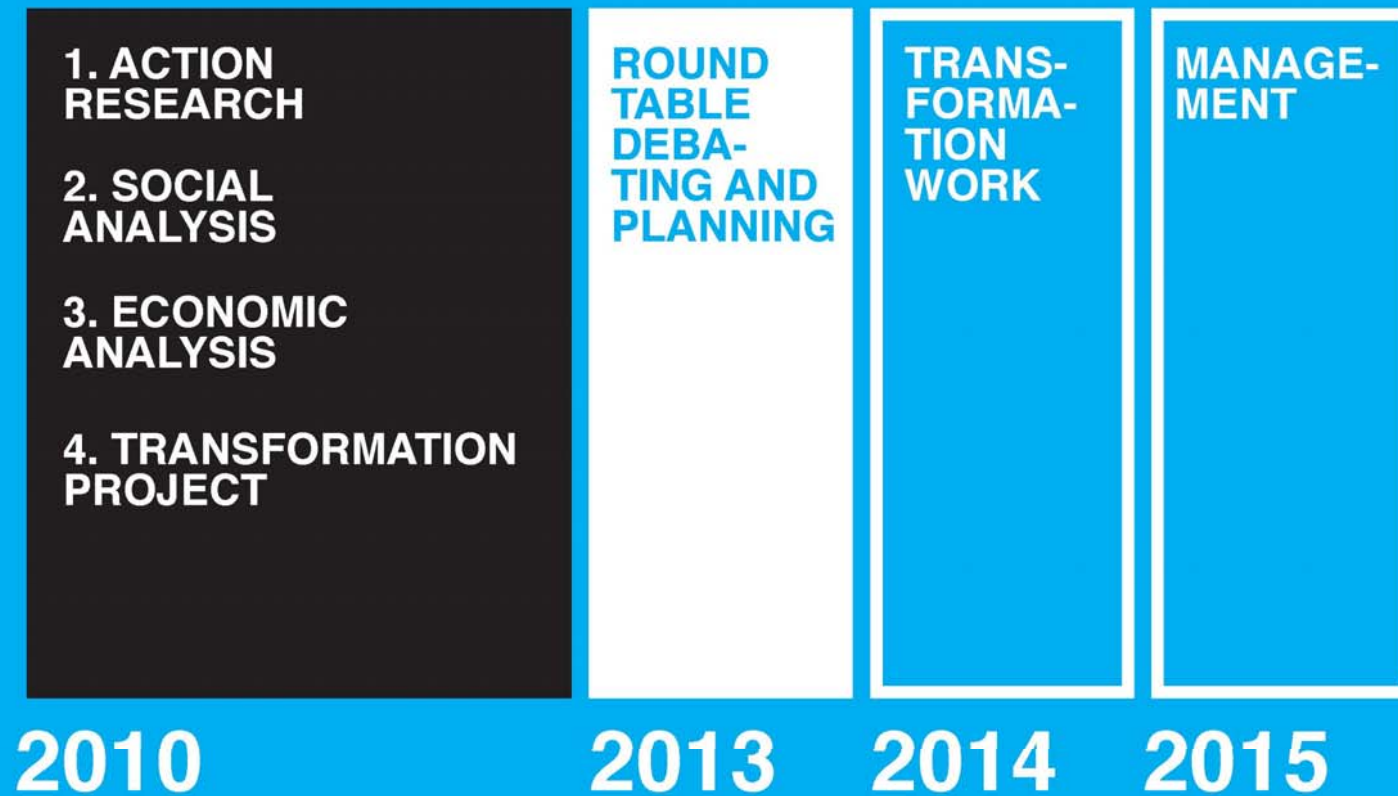


4. ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY STUDY

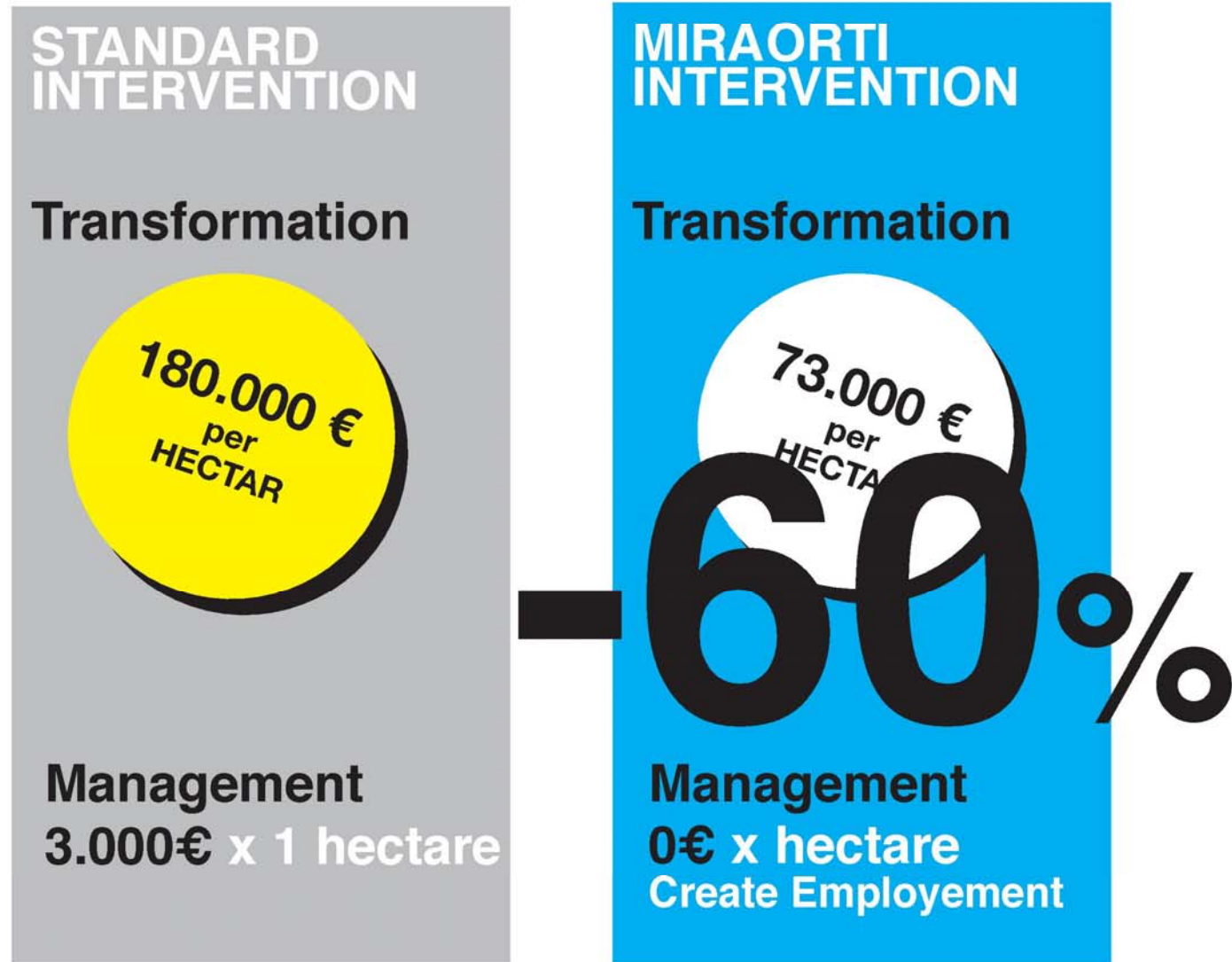


5 years business plan

Implementation process



Convenience



Replicability



TURIN
5.000
illegal
allotments



ITALY
35.000
illegal
allotments

1.200 hectares
public soil
70.000
gardeners

Team



**LOCAL
DEVELOPEMENT
EXPERT**
link with the
quarter and
dialogue with
public institutions



**LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECT**
new park that
supplements
fruition
and production



AGRONOMIST
ecological
sustainability
project



SOCIOLOGIST
coordination
table for
participatory
trasformation

Team

www.miraorti.com
miraorti@gmail.com

2. ORTIALTI

Credits: Otrialti; design: arch. Elena Carmagnani, arch. Emanuela Saporito



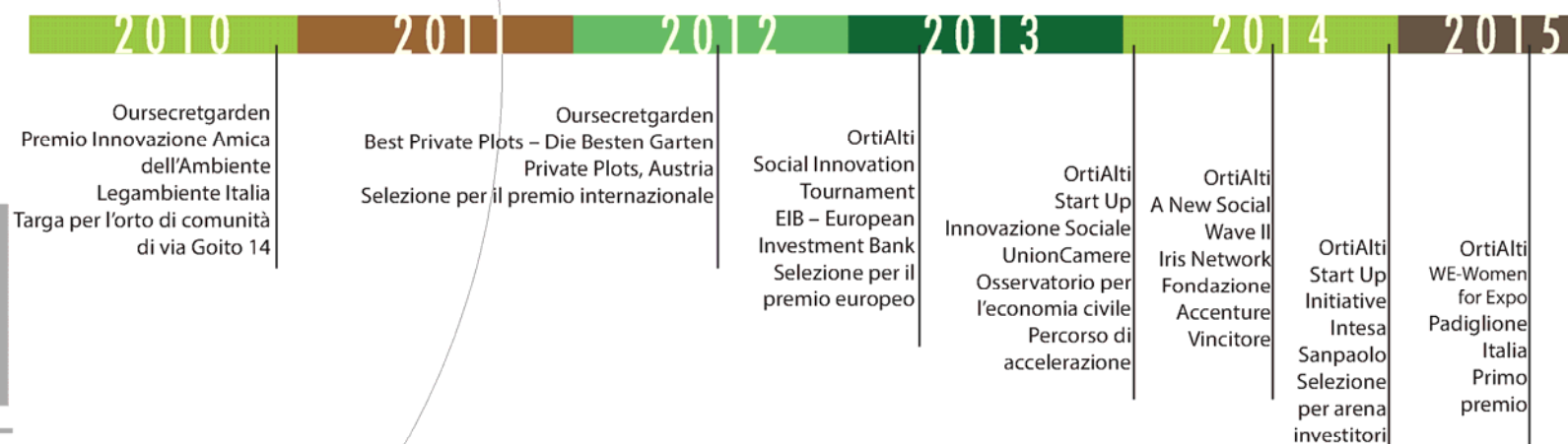
ORTI ALTI

FARM YOUR
ROOFTOP.
ENJOY
SHARING!



ORTI ALTI

FARM YOUR
ROOFTOP.
ENJOY
SHARING!

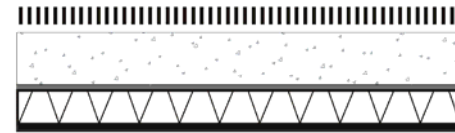




OR
TI
AL
TI

FARM YOUR
ROOFTOP.
ENJOY
SHARING!

dispositivo?



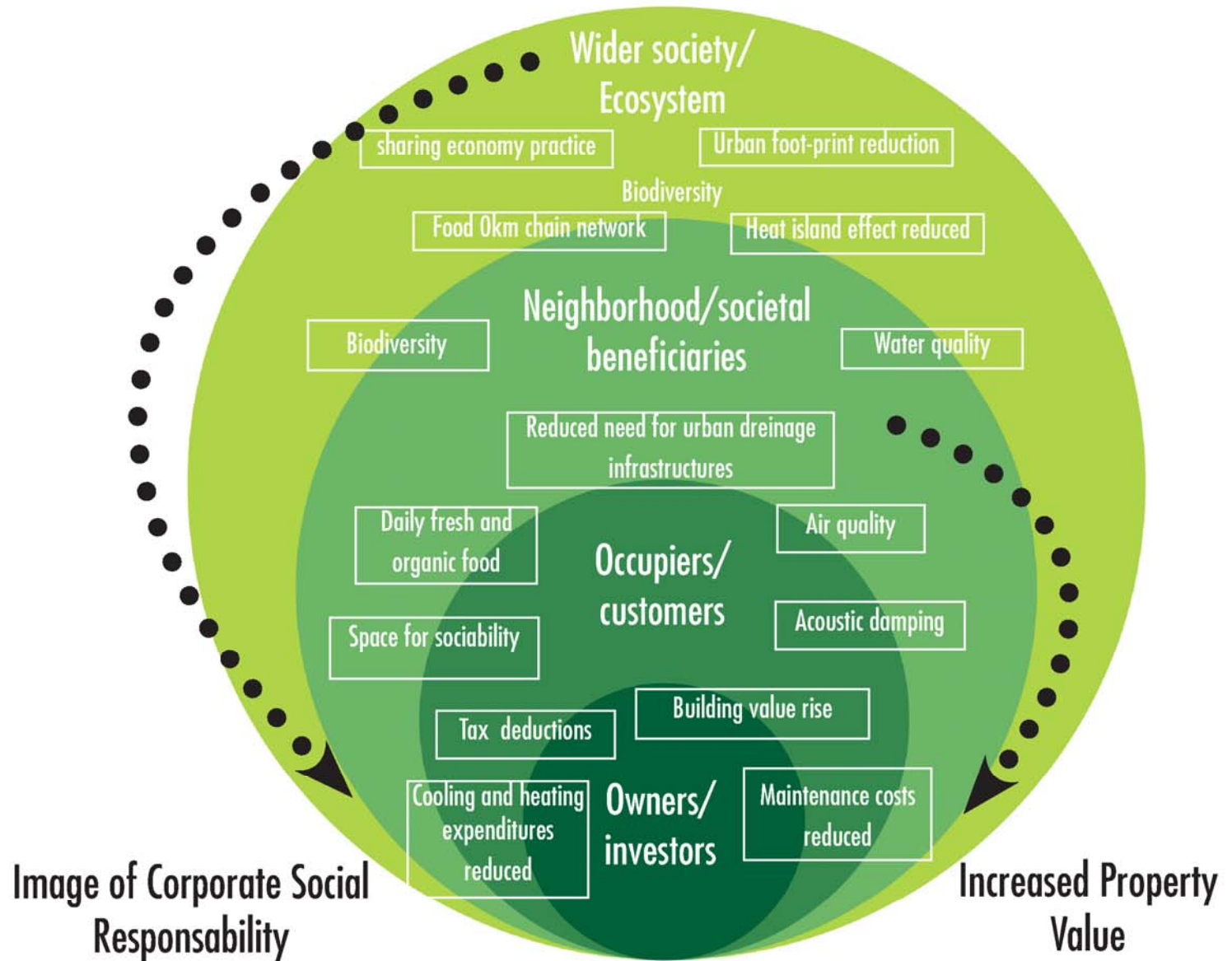
GREEN ROOF TECHNOLOGY





OR TI AL TI

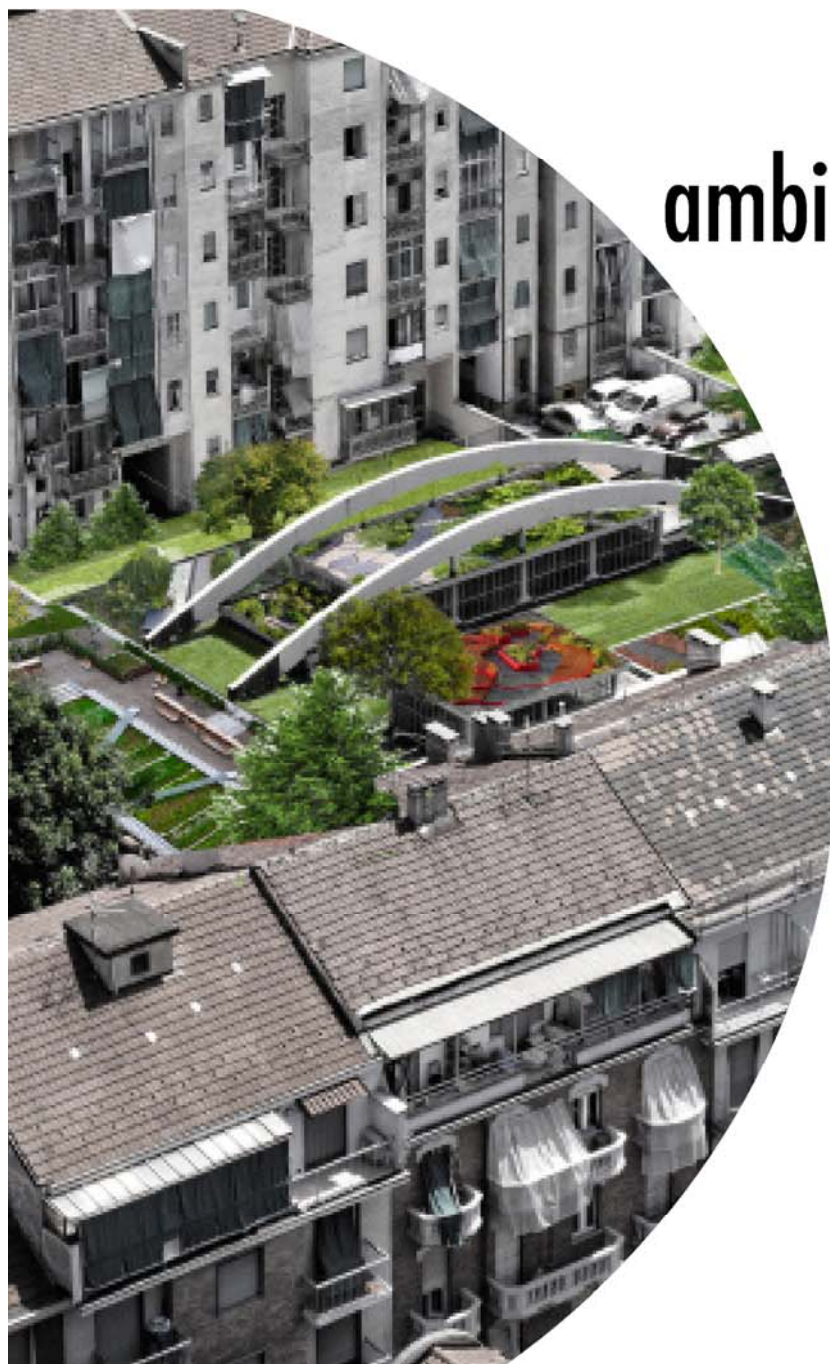
**FARM YOUR
ROOFTOP.
ENJOY
SHARING!**





60%
20%

ABITANTI NELLE CITTA'
TETTI PIANI



ambiente urbano

35%

ASSORBIMENTO ACQUE PIOVANE

-UHI

RIDUZIONE DELL'EFFETTO ISOLA DI CALORE

-CO₂

MIGLIORAMENTO DELLA QUALITA' DELL'ARIA

-20°C T

RIDUZIONE DEL CARICO TERMICO SULLA SOLETTA

-50 dB

ASSORBIMENTO ACUSTICO



benefici sociali

100kg/100mq
VEGETALI PRODOTTI

100%
CIBO KMO

-URBAN FOOTPRINT
RIDUZIONE DELL'IMPRONTA ECOLOGICA



OR
TI
AL
TI

FARM YOUR
ROOFTOP.
ENJOY
SHARING!

R.O.I.

+15%
AUMENTO DEL VALORE
IMMOBILIARE

-10÷30%
CONSUMO ENERGETICO

-75%
CONSUMO PER RAFFRESCAMENTO

8 anni
AMMORTAMENTO

65%
DETRAZIONI FISCALI





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TORINO
SMART
CITY



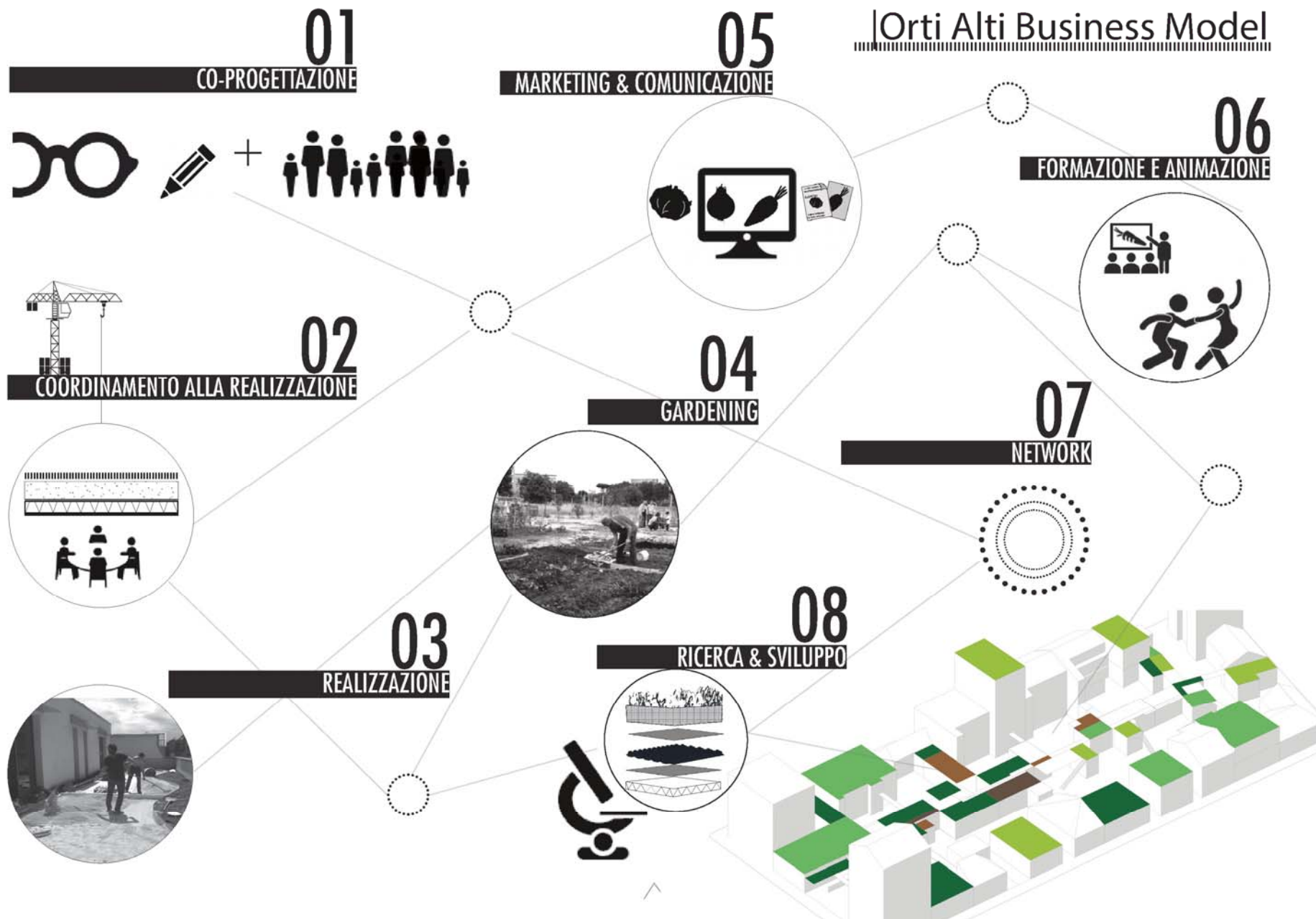
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|Orti Altì Business Model



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PRIMA



DOPO





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3. TUR(I)NTOGREEN



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design
competition

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UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

WHERE ARE WE?

WORKING AREA

TURIN'S CENTRAL AREA

FIAT MIRAFIORI

Turin, Italy.
South Mirafiori, Circoscrizione 10
(45°1'30.71"N, 7°36'22.92"E)



WHERE ARE WE?

The competition site area is private, owned by the FIAT group and other companies. The main function of the area has been devoted to a parking lot for the stock of new cars produced. The southern limit of the plot has a wide agricultural area already targeted for different projects. At the very north, the plot has a triangular area with several abandoned industrial warehouses, today often used by homeless people to take shelter during the night.



WHERE ARE WE?

*In future years the southern area of Turin and particularly the neighbourhoods in South Mirafiori are to be the target of several **transformations**, which have already started or will happen in the **near future**. This will give a sparkle for new services and housing demands, a new micro economy, a **new urban centrality**. It will be an opportunity to raise employment, education and production. FIAT factory areas have been partially already dismissed a part of them have an uncertain future.*

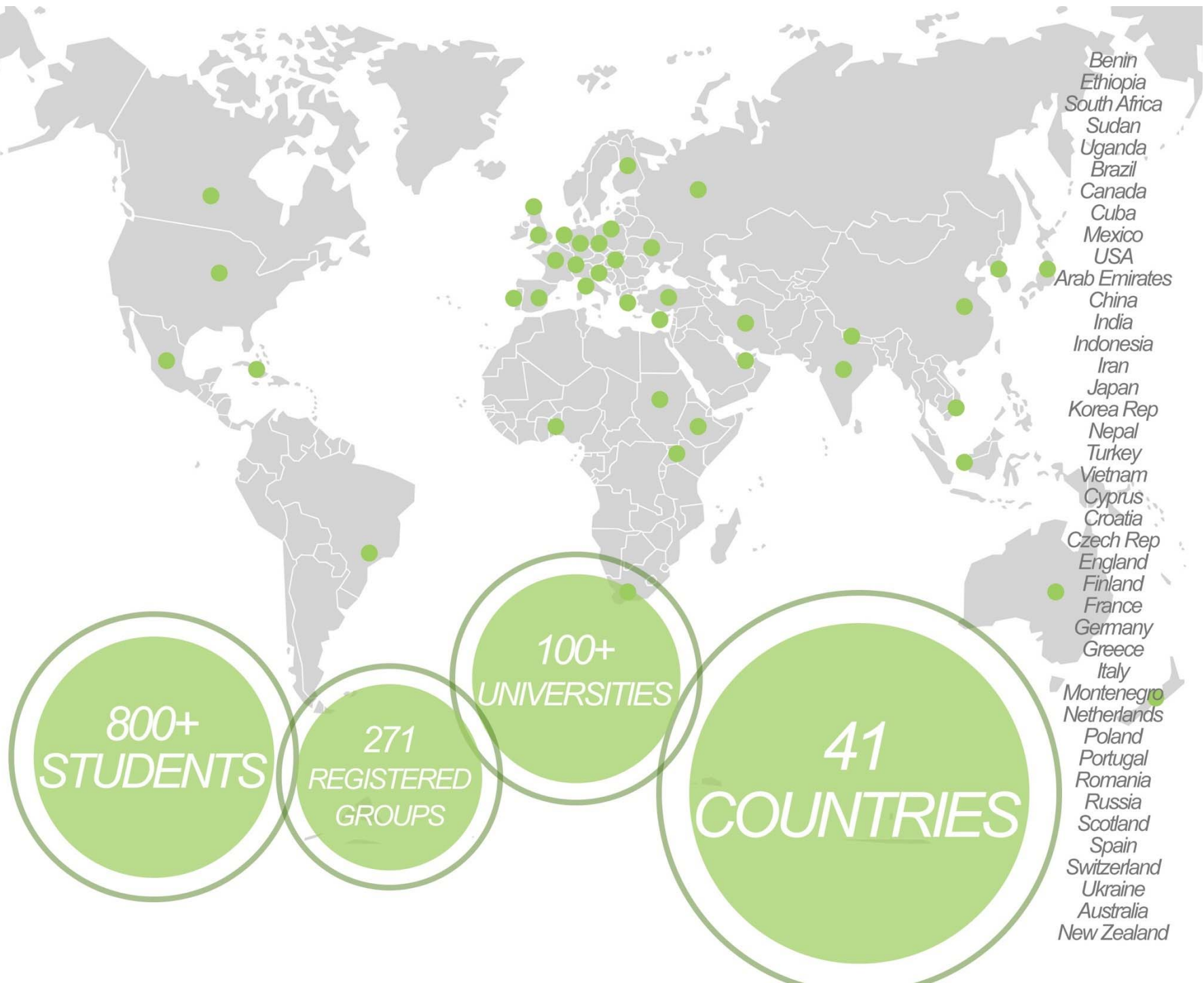
*Definitely the property values of these plots, moreover if compared to the industrial manufacturing costs in Italy today, due to their strategic infrastructural location and their sizes make them one of **Turin's most interesting opportunities for regeneration and development**.*

Imagine a neighbourhood that **CONNECTS** the city with the fields not only physically but also from the cultural, philosophical and environmental perspective. The area will be one of the main gates to Turin. This will be the **AGRICULTURE** and **FOOD PRODUCTION DISTRICT** in the city, where people will be living in a farming oriented urban realm.

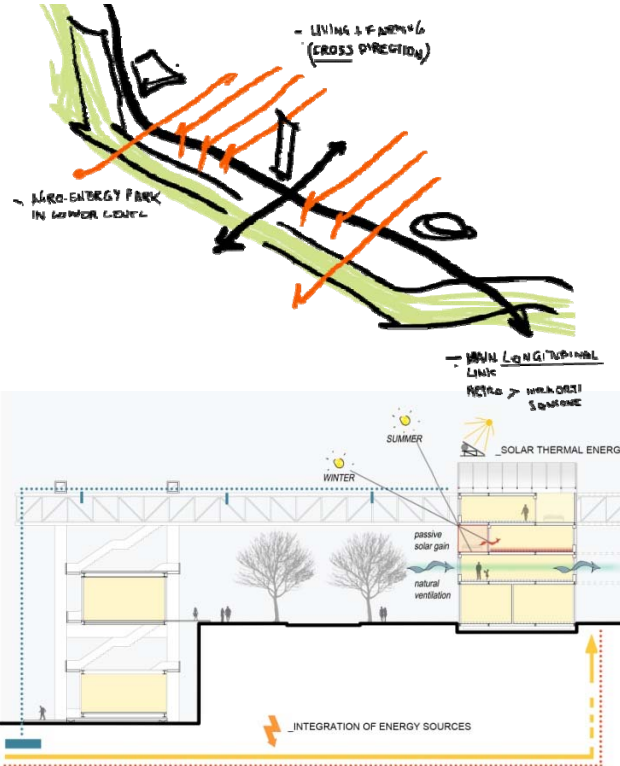
The narrow area of the **FIAT** production area car parking will be the chance to provide Turin with a new model of urban life. Dwellings integrated with food production, in traditional or innovative models; housing for low income people and immigrants, with agricultural skills; spaces, services and features to let the younger generation reinvent their own way to work; urban farming that opens towards a new economy, including education, documentation, food retailing, agricultural and zoo-technical services.



VISION



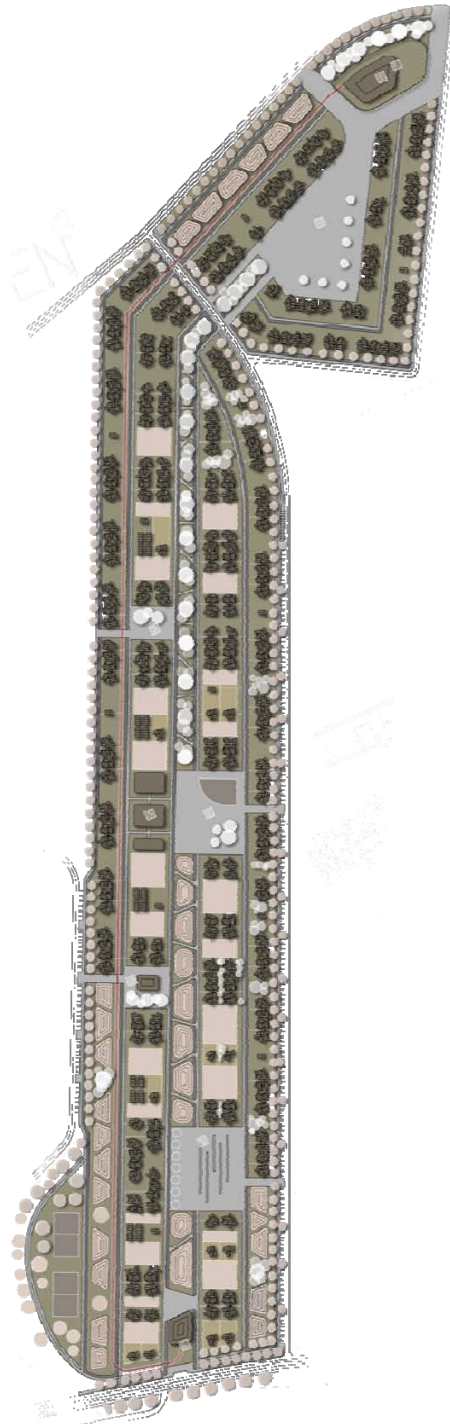
WINNER OF THE 1ST PRIZE



The proposed project provides a sustainable, wide and well integrated program that considers social engagement, urban agriculture, passive architecture and low carbon solutions. The design features and elements perfectly support the idea of integration of built and natural environment; nevertheless the architectural language clearly refers to the recent past and the identity of the competition area. Architecture and program outline a possible and desirable future vision for Mirafiori.

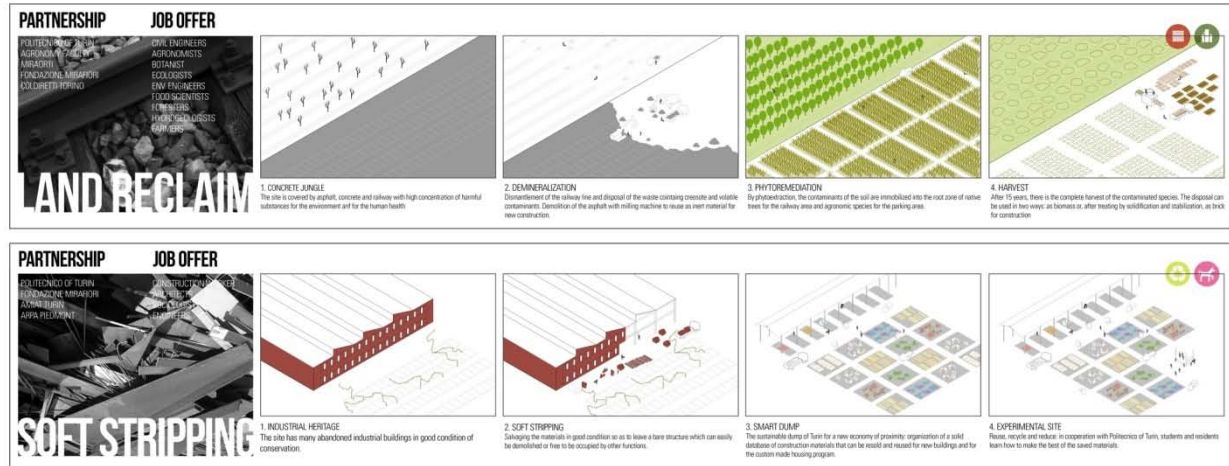


Enrico PINTABONA, Irene SAPIENZA, Gabriele MOTTA



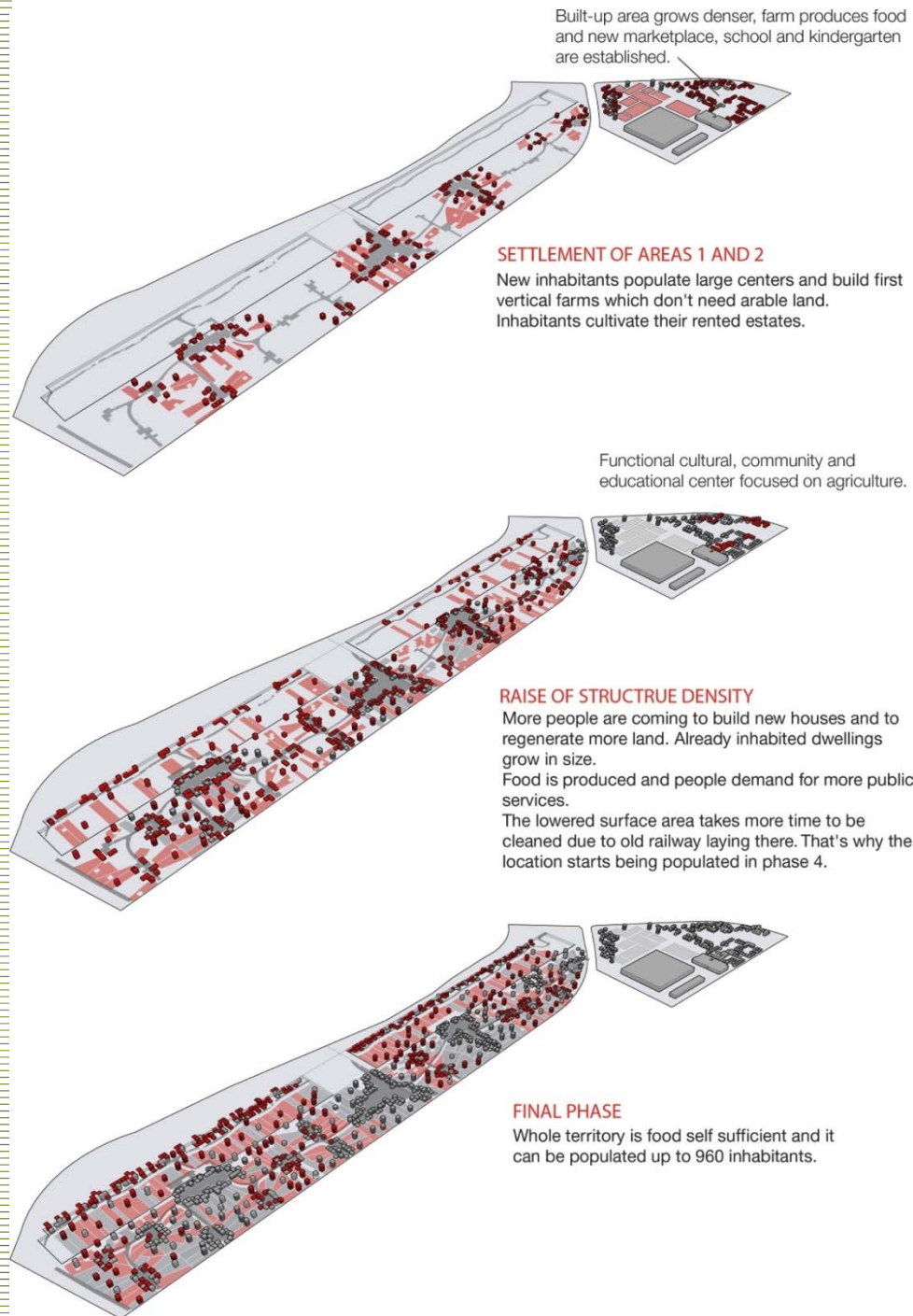
The strength of a utopian urban vision brings to the evidence the contradictions of the contemporary model, proposes a serious reflection on the neighborhood conditions and reveals possible directions for the definition of a new way to live. The proposed idea of a low cost agro-urban environment based on the concepts of “degrowth” and “transition towns” perfectly matches with the competition aims and the urban global challenges at large.





The project aims and achieves a design for a community rather than just physical neighborhood; the simple formal features are the result of a functional-engaging process among the young potential user's needs and aspirations with existing context. The proposal spots resources in the actual context, identifying ways to start innovative, smart urban processes in alternative to the present situation. This solution entails a new paradigm in the urban culture

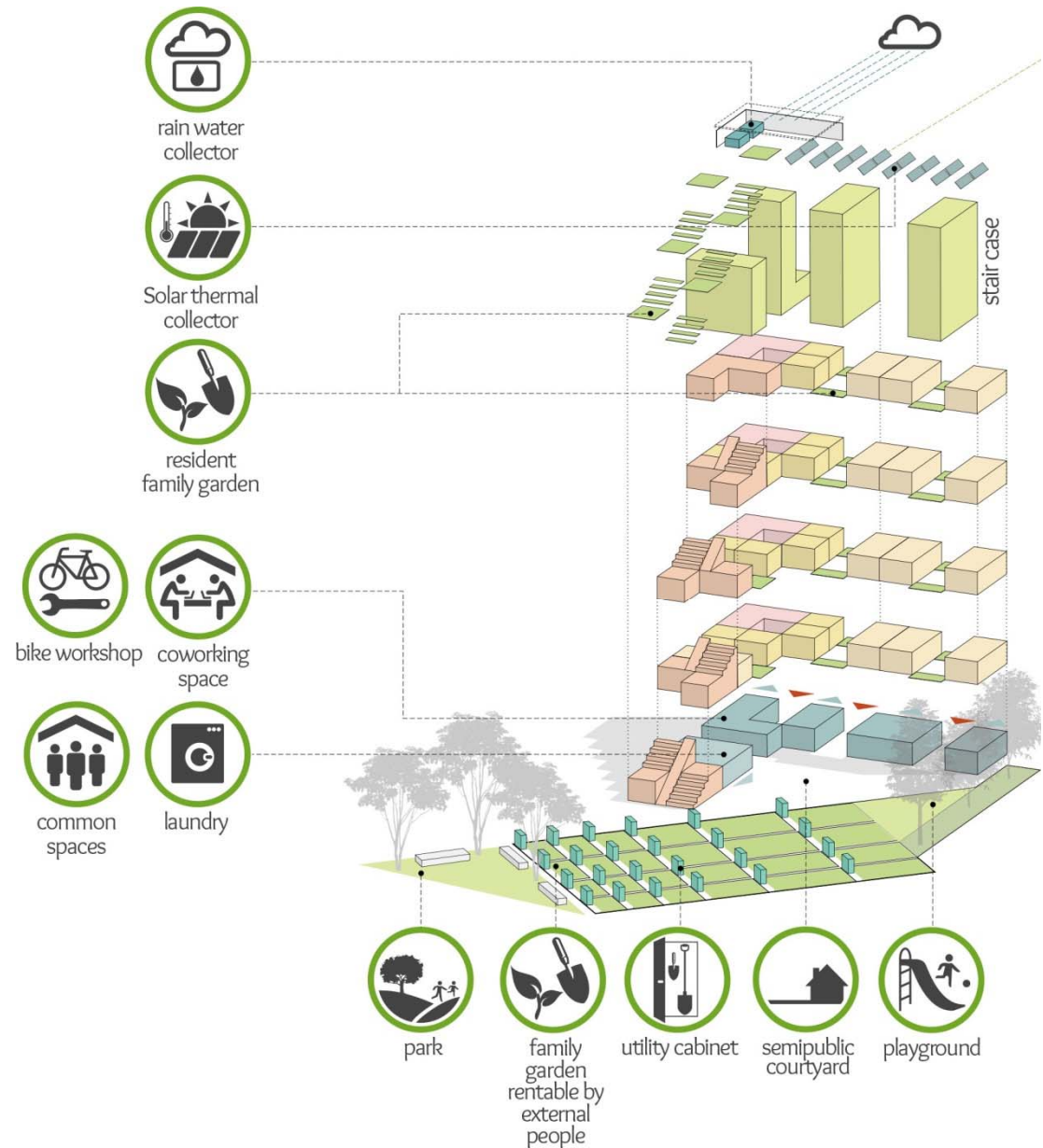
Stefano SCAVINO, Marilia FERREIRA ALVES, Erika KAWAS NUNES, Stefania MANZO

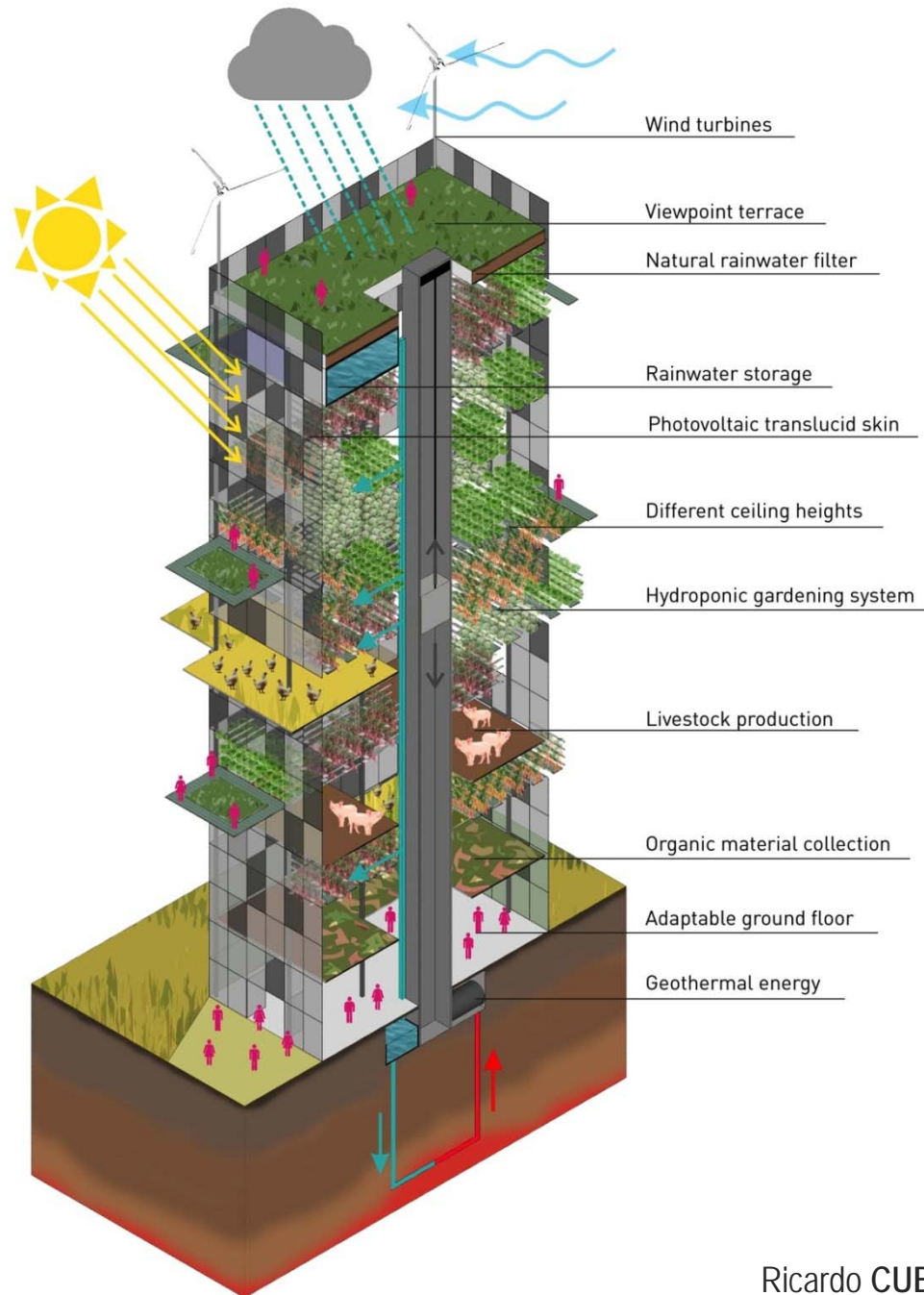


The project tries to demonstrate how an intensive agricultural use, associated with the introduction of vertical farms concept, could be an effective solution, able to solve the problem of space. Some of the existing buildings are meant to host community centres, working as information desk and “base camp” for the new tenants. Short term housing, community farming and educational centres are also developed to density the areas.

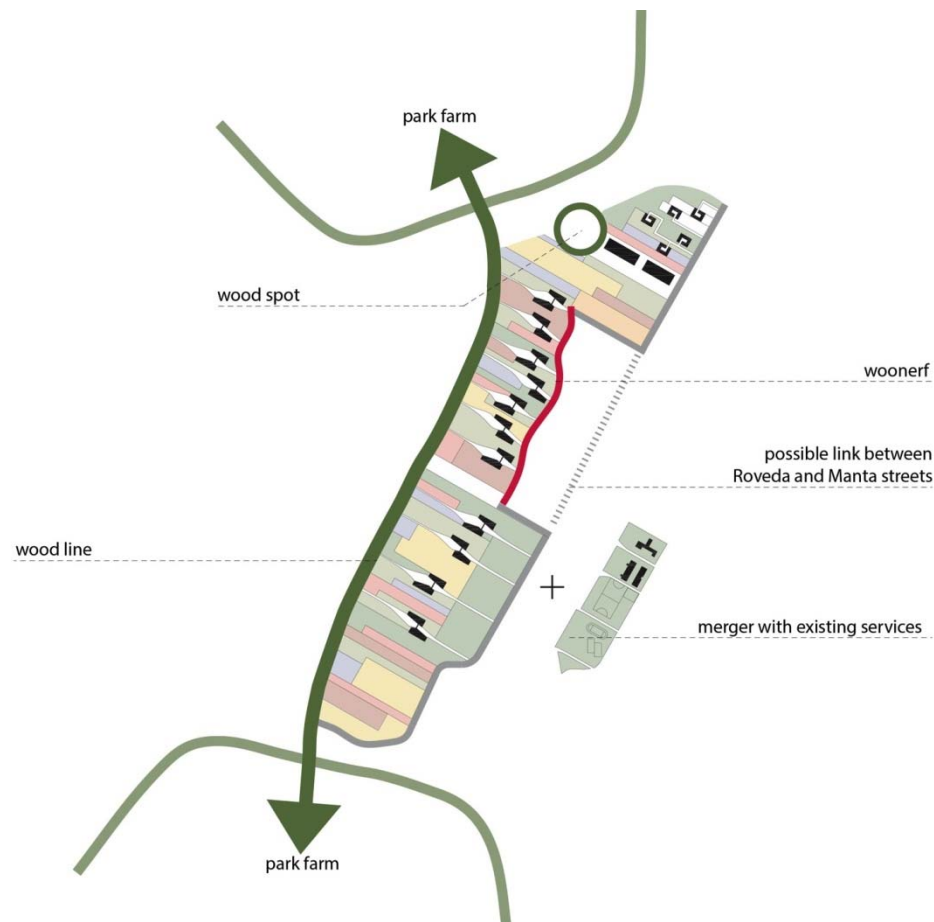


The aim of the project is to create a green corridor that will act as the spine that structures the whole area and beside, connects the neighbourhood with the outer part of the city. On the inside, the green space is meant to be multi functional: local traditional agriculture, intensive agriculture through “vertical farms”; the phyto depuration process, absorbing the contaminants at a very low costs and low impact; a park. Dwellers can follow the different steps of the agricultural and food production, with the chance to learn the foods origins and the possibility of a “zero kilometre” consumption.





The project has been conceived as a set of places where people live and work directly in contact with nature. The landscape is composed by stripes that flow through the entire area, dividing the land where crops, houses and towers are placed, creating an integrated and continuous landscape featured as a rural area containing traces of urban life along with a wild and leisure park. Much attention is paid to the connections with the rest of the city, with an emphasis on the fore coming gate towards Corso Marche and strengthening the existing transport system.



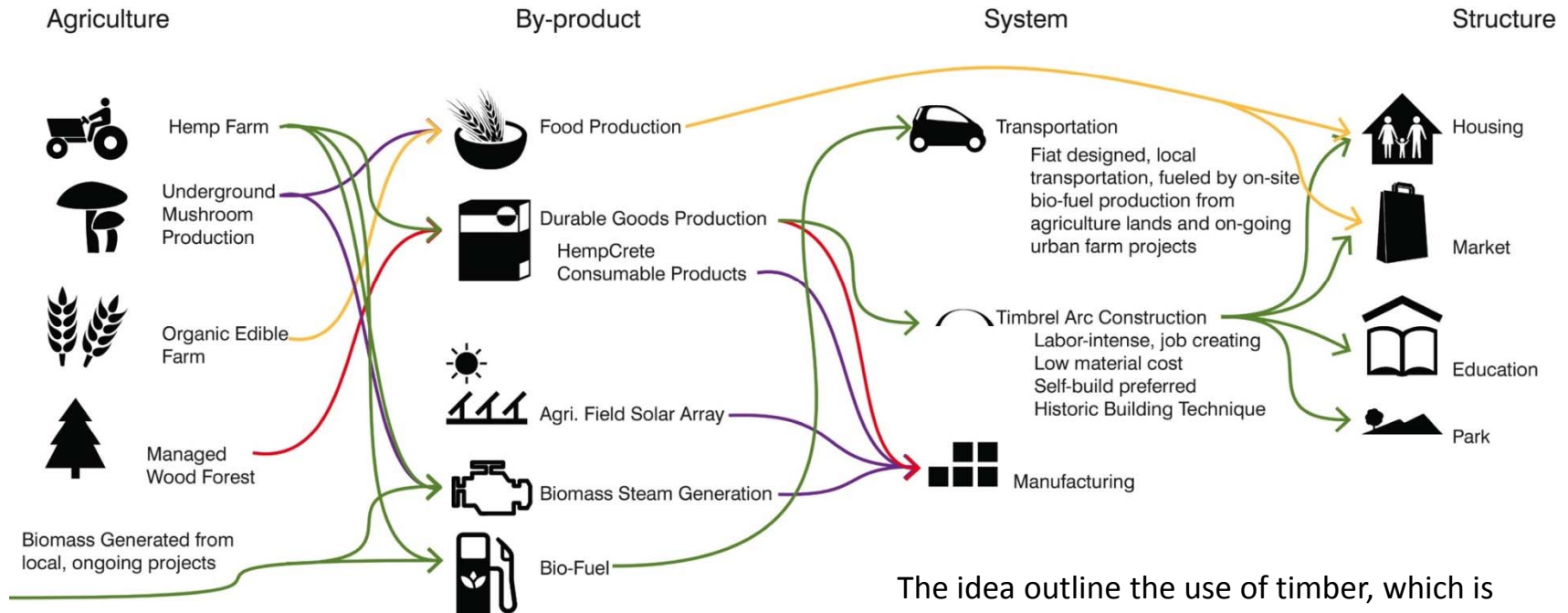
The scheme aims to create a “green spine” as a new link between fallow, cultivated and urban existing areas, crossed by a plot structure that refers to the traditional agricultural northern Italian landscape.

The area is surrounded by a green barrier to enclose the agricultural plots behind the residential buildings. Fields and gardens give the chance to turn the backyards into fronts. The buildings are juxtaposed in order to recreate spaces devoted to gathering collective functions, aiming to create a sense of community among the residents who will live in this area and the whole neighbourhood. The agricultural areas are crossed by paths connecting all the plots and meant also to be used by small size agricultural machines.



Michele CORTINOVIS, Paola CORTESI, Serena COMI

Component Flowchart



The idea outline the use of timber, which is recognized as a fundamental element in the history of architecture, as a trigger to create all the low-cost and low-carbon structures proposed, used as warehouses, storefronts, greenhouses, office spaces and housing, giving dwellers the chance to have freely shape their own spaces, through a self-construction and a self-maintenance. In order to support this process, the group propose to implement a micro lending bank to provide start up capital for a multitude of local community owned businesses, with a particular focus on urban agriculture and locally produced durable goods.

Ethan GRAY, Grace MILLER



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muchas gracias por su atención!!

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